

## **Material Safety Data Sheet**

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REACTIVITY 2

0 Minimal Hazard 1 Slight Hazard

2 Moderate Hazard

3 Serious Hazard

4 Severe Hazard

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## **SECTION 1 – IDENTITY**

PREPARED BY:

**MANUFACTURER:** 

Common Name: LEAD/ACID STORAGE BATTERY

Chemical Name: Lead/Acid Storage Battery Chemical Family: Electric Storage Battery

DOT Shipping Name: Battery, Wet, Filled With Acid, 8, UN 2794, PG III

## **SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS**

Principal Hazardous Component(s) (chemical & common name(s))	C.A.S.	Hazard Category	%	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL/TWA
Lead/Lead Oxide/Lead Sulfate	7439-92-1	Acute-Chronic	60 - 70%	0.15 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Antimony	7440-36-0	Chronic	0.5 - 2.5%	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Arsenic	7440-38-2	Acute-Chronic	< 0.1%	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sulfuric Acid (Battery Electrolyte)	7664-93-9	Reactive-Oxidizer Acute-Chronic	10 - 38%	1.0 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Calcium	7440-70-2	Reactive	< 0.15%	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

This Product description or Tradename contains toxic chemicals subject to reporting requirements under Section 313 of Title III the "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act" of 1986 and 40 CFR 372 and California Proposition 65.

PROPOSITION 65 WARNING: Battery Posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.

## SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Fire & Explosion Data)

Boiling Electrolyte Vapor Electrolyte Specific Electrolyte (H2O = 1) pH

Battery: Polypropylene or hard rubber case, solid.

Point Approx. 275° F Pressure 1 mm Hg @ 145.8°F Gravity 1.080-1.400 Electrolyte <1

Percent Volatile Not Applicable Vapor Density Hydrogen (Air = 1):0.069 Evaporation Rate Not Applicable

by Volume (%) Electrolyte (Air = 1):3.4

Lead: gray, metallic, solid.

Electrolyte: Liquid, colorless, oily fluid; acid odor when hot or charging battery.

Flash Not Flammable Limits Hydrogen Lower Upper Extinguisher Media Halon, dry chemical Point Applicable in Air% by Volume (H2) 4.1% 74.2% Polypropylene Auto-Ignition Temperature 675°F

Special Fire Lead/Acid batteries do not burn, or burn with difficulty. Extinguish fire with agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials. Cool exterior of battery if exposed to fire to prevent rupture. The acid mist and vapors

generated by heat or fire are corrosive. Wear respiratory protection (SCBA) and protective clothing.

Unusual Fire and Hydrogen gas and sulfuric acid vapors are generated upon overcharging. Hydrogen gas may be

**Explosion Hazards** flammable or explosive when mixed with air, oxygen, or chlorine. Ensure adequate ventilation of charging areas

consistent with OSHA (29 CFR 1910 & 1926), National Fire Code, ACGIH and other relevant standards.

MSDS - 009 (rev.1)

Appearance and Odor

**SECTION 4 - PHYSICAL HAZARDS** 

Stability Stable Conditions

> to Avoid Avoid overcharging. Do not allow smoking, sparks, or open flame near batteries while charging.

Incompatibility

(Materials to Avoid) Keep battery case away from strong oxidizers.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products** An explosive hydrogen/oxygen mixture within the battery may occur during charging.

Will Not Occur **Hazardous Polymerization** Do not overcharge.

**SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARDS** 

TLV 1.0 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (milligram per cu. meter) Threshold Limit Value (TLV) Permissible exposure limit (PEL) Sulfuric Acid

TLV 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> PEL  $0.05 \text{ mg/m}^3$ Lead

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Chronic Acid can cause irritation of eyes, nose, throat. Breathing mist produces respiratory difficulty, contact with skin and eyes

Overexposure causes irritation and skin burn.

2. Repeated contact with sulfuric acid battery electrolyte fluid may cause drying of the skin which may result in irritation and dermatitis. Acute Exposure

Prolonged inhalation of a mist of sulfuric acid can cause inflammation of the upper respiratory tract leading to chronic bronchitis. Short term liquid or vapor contact may result in eye irritation and acid burns. Prolonged contact to strong acid fumes may result in erosion of

tooth enamel.

**Medical Conditions Generally** 

Aggravated by Exposure Sulfuric acid mist may irritate bronchial system, eyes and skin.

> Inhalation **Eves**

**Routes of Entry** Ingestion Skin

Chemical Listed as carcinogen OSHA Yes No Info. National Toxicology Yes I.A.R.C. Yes EPA Yes or Potential Carcinogen CAG No Found Program Monographs No Nο Nο

**Human Health Effects** The international Agency for Research on cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Category 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of

sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within the battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may however result in the generation of

sulfuric acid mist.

**Emergency and First Aid Procedures** 

Sulfuric Acid (Battery Electrolyte)

1. Inhalation Move to Ventilated Area. Obtain medical attention.

Wash the eyes with copious quantities of running water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention. 2. Eyes

3. Skin Flush area with large amounts of running water. Remove contaminated clothing and obtain medical attention.

4. Ingestion Wash out mouth with running water. Do not induce vomiting. Call Physician.

**SECTION 6 - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION** 

**Respiratory Protection** 

(Special Type) Sulfuric Acid Mist - Full face or half mask respirator with acid mist filter or SCBA.

Ventilation Change air every 15 min. **Local Exhaust** No Mechanical (General) No Information Found

**Protective Gloves** Acid resistant rubber or plastic Eye Protection: Splash resistant goggles or safety glasses with face shield

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment Acid resistant rubber or plastic apron, boots and protective clothing.

SECTION 7 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND SPILL / LEAK PROCEDURES

**Precautions to Be Taken** Store batteries in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Do not short circuit battery terminals or remove vent caps during storage or

charging. Avoid rough handling which could result in spills or leaks. Do not smoke or use open flames in charging areas.

Wash thoroughly after handling product.

Other Avoid prolonged overcharging or combustion which could liberate hazardous gases and liquids including hydrogen, sulfuric **Precautions** acid, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, arsine, or stibine gas. Materials should be kept on site for spill

neutralization and containment.

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material Is Released or

**Spilled** 

Wear protective clothing. Ventilate enclosed areas. Dike to contain contaminated materials and liquids. Limit site access to qualified emergency responders. Neutralize acid spills with sodium bicarbonate (soda ash), calcium carbonate, agricultural lime or equivalent commercial product. Collect all material for proper disposal.

Waste Disposal Methods

Return whole scrap batteries to distributor, manufacturer, or lead smelter for recycling. For neutralized spills, place residue into plastic containers with sorbent material, sand, or earth for disposal. Contact local and/or state environmental officials for proper disposal requirements.

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